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October 24, 2022

VIA ECF

The Honorable Sarah Netburn United States Magistrate Judge Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse 40 Foley Square New York, NY 10007

Re: In Re: Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001, 03 MDL 1570 (GBD) (SN) Ashton, et al v. Al Qaeda Islamic, et al., 1:02-cv-06977-GBD-SN

Dear Judge Netburn,

On behalf of the over 800 estates of victims killed in the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks and the thousands of their family members that are the *Ashton* consolidated action, we write to provide a proposal that we believe would best allow all plaintiffs "to proceed on equal footing with one another" as to pending default judgments against the Taliban. ECF No. 8535.

The PECs denied our requests to include this proposal in their letter to the Court and failed to also inform the Court that the *Ashton* plaintiffs objected to the single proposal contained in that letter.

We therefore submit this supplemental letter to submit our proposal before the Court. The intent of the proposal of the *Ashton* plaintiffs is to avoid any risk going forward of prioritizing one group of plaintiffs over another, an effort the *Ashton* plaintiffs have consistently pursued.

Under N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5234(b), a judgment holder obtains priority based on the timing of when a judgment is "delivered." Given this provision, and the history to date of different groups of plaintiffs arguing for priority under that provision, the *Ashton* Plaintiffs asked that the PECs include a suggestion that all plaintiffs agree to the issuance of a single monetary judgment that would aggregate the collected default damages judgments filed by each group of plaintiffs. This would have the certain effect of preventing any single group of plaintiffs from delivering a judgment (even if issued at the same time as other judgments) before any other group of plaintiffs, as there would only be a single monetary judgment that reflects the collective damages awarded to *all* 9/11 Families.

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In sum, it is our proposal that:

- 1. the Court consider all pending motions and any additional filings within the time the PECs proposed;
- 2. plaintiffs file a proposed omnibus judgment that aggregates all of the money damages sought, with exhibits to that judgment showing the individual claims for damages of each group; and
- 3. the Court issue an Order that represents the omnibus judgment amount.

While this proposal may be imperfect, the sole proposal presented by the PECs may undermine the "equal footing" of all plaintiffs. For example, the PECs' proposal may rely on an out of court agreement made by some of the parties not to race each other to execute before any *nunc pro tunc* order entered by the Court, a pledge many plaintiffs may be unable or unwilling to make. Despite the PEC's refusal, we strongly believe that both options should have been presented to the Court, which is in the best position to decide the equitable path forward on this significant issue.

What also became clear during these discussions is that there clearly remains a substantial conflict between the interests of the Federal and Havlish plaintiffs with the vast majority of 9/11 Families. Significantly, the parties that have continued to seek to prioritize their judgments over all others are now the same parties actively working through the PECs to direct the process by which others should obtain their judgments. As the Court is aware, and despite the Court's admonition that any potential distribution should not be on a "first come, first served" basis, the commercial and Havlish plaintiffs have consistently sought (and still seek) to satisfy their judgments ahead of the most of the 9/11 Families. And based upon our understanding of the socalled "Framework Agreement," any other reluctant parties to the agreement (those who are not yet Taliban judgment holders) must support those claims of priority in order to secure their potential for a small recovery out of the commercial and Havlish plaintiffs' judgments under the agreement. Therefore, any members of the PEC who are parties to the Framework Agreement simply cannot advance any position that challenges the priority of the Federal and Havlish judgments lest they lose their potential to share in those judgments. As the Court is well aware, the Ashton plaintiffs are not parties to the Framework Agreement, and instead believe in "equal footing" for all.

It is unfair and inappropriate that the counsel for parties seeking to claim priority over all others be the sole voice on a process in which all 9/11 victims should be treated on equal footing (as directed by the Court). Indeed, counsel for those parties (including the signatories to the "Framework Agreement") are attempting through the PECs to advance their interests on this issue ahead of others, to the potential detriment of *Ashton* and other affected plaintiffs.

¹ We also note that it was only "[t]he PEC for the Wrongful Death and Personal Injury claims" that asked to meet with the Court to address an "equal footing" process. ECF 8535 at 2.

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We thank the Court for its consideration of this alternate proposal on behalf of the more than 800 9/11 victims and the thousands of their family members represented by the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

Speiser Krause, PC
/s/ Jeanne M. O'Grady

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